Demographics & Social Determinants of Health (2005-2009)

	Cecil County	Maryland		Cecil County	Maryland
Population			Household Income		
Total	99,069	5,637,418	% Earning \$0-\$24,999	16.7	15.3
Female	50,135	2,907,051	% Earning \$25,000-\$39,999	10.7	11.9
Male	48,934	2,730,367	% Earning \$40,000-\$59,999	18.6	16.1
	·		% Earning \$60,000-\$74,999	12.2	10.4
% Race/Ethnicity:			% Earning \$75,000+	41.7	46.2
White	91.0	60.9	Median Household Income	\$65,079	\$69,475
African American	5.5	28.8	% Living in Poverty	7.8	8.0
Asian	1.0	4.9		•	
Native American	0.2	0.3	Educational Attainment		
Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	% with High School Education	86.0	87.5
2+ Races	1.7	2.0	% with Bachelor's Degree	13.3	19.6
Other	0.5	3.0		•	
Hispanic	2.3	6.6			

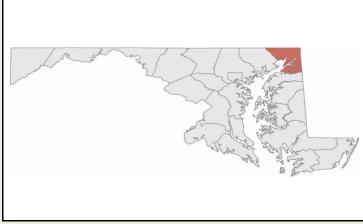


These county profiles were developed for Maryland and its local jurisdictions. The profiles give a picture of Maryland, focusing on social, demographic, and environmental factors that are thought to be important determinants of health. When looking at the data, some things to consider are the direction of change, the speed of change, and the size of the measure.

Click here for more information about the data and measures.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

The Environmental Public
Health Tracking Site



0 - 4	6.5	6.7
5 - 9	6.4	6.4
10 - 14	7.9	6.8
15 - 17	4.8	4.3
18 - 24	8.3	9.4
25 - 44	28.4	28.1
45 - 64	26.8	26.6
65+	11.1	11.8

% of Population Aged:

 Households

 Total
 35,872
 2,092,538

 % Families with Children
 62.1
 57.5

Cecil County, Maryland

Major Health Indicators (2008)^a

-	Cecil County	Maryland
Overall Health		
Life Expectancy at Birth	76.5	78.1
% With Activity Limitations	25.4	20.5
% With Fair or Poor Health	14.3	12.5
% Experiencing Unhealthy Days	20.7	22.2
All Cause Mortality **	873.2	780.8
Maternal/Child Health		
Infant Mortality Rate *	NA	6.5
% Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	3.9	4.9
% Low Birth Weight (All)	4.8	6.7
% Very Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	0.6	1.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (All)	1.0	1.3
% Pre-Term Births	8.1	9.5
Teen Birth Rate *	22.7	25.9
% Mothers Smoking During Pregnancy	19.3	6.2
% Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	3.1	4.2
Communicable Disease		
Tuberculosis Incidence **	1.0	4.9
Chlamydia Rate **	182.2	437.9
Gonorrhea Rate **	20.9	118.3
Rate of HIV/AIDS Cases **	8.4	46.6
Number of HIV Deaths	4	431
Number of Septicemia Deaths	14	988
³ 2000 Determined when we will ble Discours		

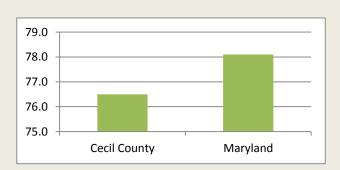


Fig. 1 Life Expectancy at Birth

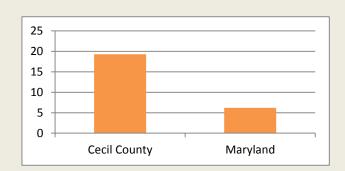


Fig. 2 Percent of Mothers Smoking During their Pregnancies



These are some of the most basic measures of health across the state. Many of these are also included in

Maryland's State
Health Improvement
Process (SHIP)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

^{*} Rate per 1,000 Births

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Health Outcomes/Risk Factors (2008)^a

	Cecil County	Maryland
Mental Health		
Number of Suicide Deaths	9	493
% with Anxiety Disorders	12.2	12.6
Substance Abuse		
Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths	13	407
% Binge Drinkers	11.5	13.8
Environmental Health		
% Children Tested for Presence of Blood Lead	15.9	22.4
% Children With Lead Poisoning	0.5	0.7
Health Insurance		
% Without Health Insurance (Adults)	12.4	NA
% Without Health Insurance (Children)	2.9	NA
Unmet Medical Need		
% in Last Year that Could Not Afford to	8.3	10.4
See a Doctor	l	
Oral Health	1	
% That did not see a Dentist in the Last Year	32.6	28.6
Teal		

Fig. 3: Percent of children tested for elevated blood lead levels

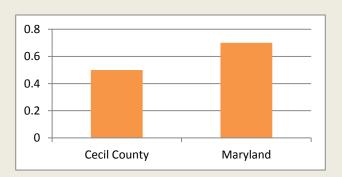


Fig. 4: Percent of tested children with elevated blood lead levels



These represent some important determinants of health, including mental health, substance abuse, and access to health services. Many of these are part of the State Health Improvement Process (SHIP)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

<sup>25
20
15
10
5</sup>Cecil County Maryland

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

^{*} Rate per 1,000 Births

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Risk Factors (2008)^a

(
	Cecil County	Maryland
Unhealthy Weight		
% Overweight (Adults)	37.6	36.7
% Obese (Adults)	26.7	26.7
% Overweight (School-Age)	18.8	17.7
% Obese (School-Age)	21	22.3
Smokers		
% Adults that Smoke	22.4	14.9
% Middle Schoolers that Smoke	9.8	5.2
% High Schoolers that Smoke	7.5	7.0
Injury and Violence		
Number of Homicide Deaths	5	528
Number of Aggravated Assaults	406	20,571
Rate of Motor Vehicle Injury	102.1	109.8
Hospitalizations **	102.1	105.0
Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths	14	643
Injury-Related ER Visits **	13,190	9,135
Injury-Related Hospitalizations **	1,150	1,068
Injury-Related Deaths **	68.1	63.0
Physical Inactivity and Built Environmen	t	
% Adults Not Meeting CDC		C 1 1
Recommendation for Activity	67.5	64.4
% With No Physical Activity	29.4	24.0
Access to Recreational Facilities **	7	12
% With Access to Healthy Foods	70.0	62.0
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Fig. 5: Percent of population with access to healthy foods

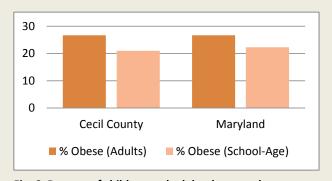


Fig. 6: Percent of children and adults that are obese



The indicators on this page might be thought of as related in some ways to the built environment. While other factors such as personal behaviors must also be considered, there are relationships between the built environment and some important health outcomes.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

^{75.0} 70.0 65.0 60.0 55.0 Cecil County Maryland

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Health Outcomes (2008)^a

Built Environment, cont.		
Percent Who Get to Work By:		
Single Occupancy Vehicle	81.1	73.2
Active Transport (Walking, Biking)	1.5	2.8
Public Transportation	1.1	8.7
Chronic Disease		
Number of Colorectal Cancer Deaths	21	964
Number of Breast Cancer Deaths	13	840
Number of Heart Disease Deaths	218	11,217
Number of Stroke Deaths	26	2,250
% with Diabetes	6.1	8.7
Diabetes Deaths **	29.9	22.4
% Children with Asthma	10.2	14.3
Number of Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations	42	1,318
% Adults with Asthma	16.7	14.3
Number of Adult Asthma Hospitalizations	120	3,746
Cancer Screening		
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram	66.7	64.2
% Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past 2 Years	11.2	25.0

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

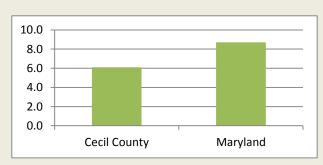


Fig.7: Percent with Diabetes

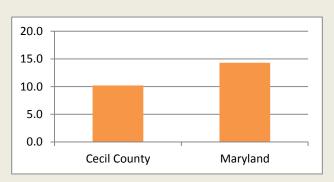


Fig. 8: Percent of children with asthma



Prevention and reduction of chronic diseases requires a combination of approaches, including improvements in screening, changes in personal behaviors, and changes in environmental conditions.

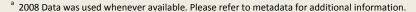
For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

^{*} Rate per 1,000 Births

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Physical and Environmental Determinants (2008)^a

	Cecil County	Maryland
Immunizations		
Average % of Kindergarten Students Immunized	99.8	99.3
% Adults Receiving Flu Shots	35.0	38.5
% Adults Receiving Pneumonia Shots	20.2	24.7
Environmental Exposure		
Ozone Days	17	16
Particulate Matter Days	1	4
Water Quality- Arsenic †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Nitrates ‡	NA	NA
Water Coally Talkata water 4	116.4	NA
Water Quality- Trihalomethane †		



[†] Parts per Billion

Funding for this county indicators project was made possible by cooperative agreement award 5U38EH000194-05 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The computed indicators and interpretation of the various measures do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the CDC or the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does any reference to trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



Some connections between the environment and health are well known, such as that between asthma and air pollution. However, air pollution has also been shown to affect overall death rates. Data and information collected by public health agencies is being used by researchers to increase our understanding of these complicated relationships and design cost-effective prevention strategies.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[‡] Parts per Million